

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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FROM SHIRTSLEEVES TO SHIRTSLEEVES

AN English philosopher, after his first visit to the United States, was interviewed, and, in the course of his observations, remarked that the American people were the most mercenary and incapable persons in the commercial world, for the reason that he found that the greatest business minds of the republic were those possessed by men who had carved their way to fortune. Their sons, succeeding to the vast estates and ramified business interests, entered upon their responsibilities without training, and the result was that the second generation had run through the original fortune that should have been added to and enlarged without any material waste of brain tissue. The third generation, therefore, inherited a bankrupt business and receded to the foot of the ladder, where the grandfather had begun climbing less than a short century before. This intelligent observation is recalled forcibly by the announcement yesterday at the convention of the American Live Stock association, meeting in Cheyenne, where a former secretary of the interior delivered himself of the statement that the most amazing feature of the packing house industry is the ignorance of the managers by inheritance, of the most ordinary economic principles. Never was a greater or more concrete truth spoken. The huge packing interests of the nation have passed into the hands of the second and third generations, who never were called upon to delve into the repugnant details of their father's created industry. Phil. Armour, father of the Chicago stockyards, was one of the most thorough-going disciplinarians, who realized the value of an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of the enormous industry he was piling up as a monument to his name, and when his heir came out of college he was introduced to the business end of a cleaver and thence on by easy stages through the labyrinth of the business, ending in the laboratory, where the scientific side of the business, where high-browed chemists were occupied in devising means of further utilizing the waste of the packing houses and corrals until it became synonymous with the industry that nothing but the squeal of the hog escaped and that was being canned for the phonograph. Gustavus Swift was the same precise, hard-working student of live stock. John and Michael Cudahy were raised from the butcher's block, Nelson Morris began buying a few heads of steers as a commission broker, Libby was a practical butcher, and Sulzberger and Schwarzhild grew up on the top rail of the buyers' corrals, and there was not one of them that could not stand by while a drove of sheep or cattle was driven past and give so accurate an estimate of their value and the number of head that an actual test demonstrated that none of these founders of the packing house business was \$100 outside the real worth of the herd or flock which they were asked to estimate. These men were the giants of the business, but their descendants either did not have the same incentive or opportunity to acquaint themselves with details of the interests under their control and thus grew into an inheritance from which their costly and impractical college education unfitted them.

This kidglove training may be held responsible for the gulf that has developed to separate the cattle growers and the cattle-buyers. There was something more than a friendly cordiality in the greeting of the founders of the business, for they knew every stockman from the Panhandle or the Rio Neuces to the distant plains of Montana and Assiniboia. That the reader who is not deeply interested in the live stock industry may comprehend the magnitude of the business the Bonanza submits the following statements, taken from the official reports of the Chicago aggregation known as the Big Four:

Firm—	Gross business 1916	Profits 1916
Swift	\$575,000,000	\$20,465,000
Armour	525,000,000	20,100,000
Morris	250,000,000	3,832,212
Cudahy	134,000,000	3,011,415

Gross sales of the Big Four for the year 1916 were around \$1,494,000,000, or a gain of \$217,838,000 over 1915. One of these companies' earnings represents a profit of 127.74 per cent on the \$3,000,000 capital stock and 11 1/4 per cent on the capital investment of \$34,000,000. From these figures it will be seen that this is no boy's business, builded by the brainy giants of the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

VALUE OF A PURCHASING AGENT

GOVERNOR BOYLE believes the state should have a purchasing agent to look after the interests of the several departments, including the state university. This is a very grave matter to present to the legislature, as it is apt to confer arbitrary powers on some individual who might not be morally strong enough to withstand the temptations thrown in his path. It is a conceded fact that the university itself has never been popular with the merchants of Reno for more than one reason, but the most cogent objection has been the practice of restricting purchases for that institution to one firm that is known all over the state as having a virtual monopoly of the educational business. There is no reason why this should be so, but it is a fact that, while others have tried to break into the pork barrel, none of them succeeded to an extent that threatened them with sudden enrichment. There was an intangible something in their way that was more than superhuman strength could grapple with. Therefore when proposals were opened the advertising failed to bring in new names or new firms, since all recognized the hopelessness of competing. A single change in the specifications would invalidate the requirements so far as set forth in the bids for supplies and left the buying agent at liberty to go wherever he pleased, which generally was at the same old place that had been gathering golden ducats from the public treasury for many years. There was no hint of collusion or was there any evidence that ulterior motives were at the bottom of the selection, but, all the same, it was suspicious, to say the least. The utter futility of getting away from this influence disheartened the Reno business men and they resigned themselves to the conviction that the money to which they contributed as Nevada taxpayers had a pretty strong cable attachment that pulled business in one direction only. It is even admitted that mail order and catalogue houses were patronized to the exclusion of Nevada firms, without giving the latter a chance to show what they were willing to do or to display samples of what they had to offer. The appointment of a purchasing agent for the state would undoubtedly lead to the construction of a political machine even more powerful and pervading than the one just broken up at the university.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

THE Democratic press is priding itself on the assertion that every paper in the state is against the change at the university demanded by the new majority of the board of regents. While this is not the case, for there are numerous independent publications that stand with the regents, such a condition would be all the more deplorable, since it would prove conclusively that the newspapers standing for the old regime at the university are standing against the interests of their readers, who constitute a majority of the electors of Nevada. This is beyond peradventure, for the voting shows that a big majority of the people demanded a change insofar as placing the affairs of the university in the hands of another president. If a majority of the people insist on the change and a majority of the newspapers oppose the change, then the new regents cannot do better than stay with the masses who pay the taxes and whose children look to the university for the higher education that should not be denied them for the sake of perpetuating a political control.

A Carson City correspondent, writing of the legislative ball, stated that "The Carson belles were arrayed in their most dazzling gowns, but it is but fair to remark that they had nothing on" * * * Wonder if the gay young bucks from the crudeness of the southern deserts could stand this quintessence of refinement without blushing. Seriously, it seems as though the public morals committee should take action.

ALLIES EARNESTLY SEEK FOR COPPER

WANT THE RED METAL FOR DELIVERY IN LAST HALF OF 1917

The Boston News bureau says that from various sources it has been learned that inquiries for large quantities of copper, to be delivered to the allies during the last half of 1917, have made their appearance. Estimates on the tonnages required range from half a billion to 600,000,000 pounds.

Withdrawal of offers to sell near-by copper is considered very significant in the trade in view of recurrent reports that Great Britain is negotiating with American producers for an amount of copper greater than any heretofore purchased, is the statement under a New York date. There are whisperings in the trade that England, for account of herself and allies and Canadian munitions manufacturers, is anxious to book copper for delivery through the last six months of this year, and that conferences have already been held in this city between bankers representing Great Britain and representatives of big copper producers. Some reports place the price under discussion at something like 27 cents a pound. Representatives of the large sellers are inclined to reticence on the subject. But they do state that the allies, represented by Great Britain, will have to come into this market in the near future and cover their copper requirements for the rest of 1917 whether the war ends or not.

For the first time in many weeks London dealers are cabling sellers here, offering as high as 28 1/4 cents a pound, freight alongside ship, for any January-February-March metal. These offers have been declined.

It is estimated transactions in resale on Tuesday aggregated 1,000,000

pounds at about 26 cents a young for March-April delivery.

Although the market is quiet, some sellers have changed their attitude following reports of negotiations for export delivery. One producer predicts copper will advance and sell at 32 1/2 cents a pound on the first of July, and that average price for 12 months of this year will not be below 27 cents a pound.

UNIVERSITY GIRLS LOSE BY COLD NIP

PLUMBER IS FORCED TO DIVE INTO SIX FEET OF COLD WATER

Physical educational classes for girls at the university were postponed Monday when several members of the early morning class narrowly escaped taking a plunge into six feet of icy cold water. The freezing weather Saturday night and Sunday night was responsible for the postponement of the classes, says the Gazette.

The locker room for the girls is located in the basement of the gymnasium. It is equipped with showers and it was the showers that caused the trouble. One of the pipes was frozen and broke, flooding the entire basement. The drain for the showers was also frozen up and when the place was opened up Monday morning gym suits, tennis shoes, chairs and other things were floating around on six feet of water. The lower tier of lockers was flooded and a hundred or more gymnasium suits were ruined.

Carl Horn, plumber at the university, was forced to dive into the cold water to open up the big drain pipe into the sewer. It was a cold task, but after two attempts he succeeded in opening the big pipe.

It is now claimed that whale steak is an excellent substitute for beef. Have you a little whale in your house?—Los Angeles Times.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

Your attention is called to the following extract from the Nevada Statutes: Chapter CVIII, Nevada Statutes, 1901: Amended Statute, 1913, Chapter 194: Section 1. All foreign corporations doing business in the State of Nevada shall, not later than the month of March in each year, beginning in the year 1914, publish a statement of their last year's business in some newspaper published in the State of Nevada. If published in a daily newspaper, such statement shall be published for a period of one week, or if published in a semi-weekly or tri-weekly newspaper, for a period of two weeks; or if published in a weekly newspaper for a period of four weeks.

The penalty for not complying with the above law is a fine of \$100 for each month that the published statement remains unfilled with the several assessors of the state.

Kindly fill out the attached blank and mail to the "TONOPAH BONANZA PRINTING COMPANY, Tonopah, Nevada." We make a nominal charge of \$10.00 for publication, which includes the filing of a sworn affidavit of publication with each of the assessors of the sixteen counties of the state.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Company

for the year ending December 31, 1916.

Location of mine Mining District
 County of State of Nevada

DEBIT

December 31, 1915, to cash on hand	\$
To assessments collected during 1916	\$
To amount received from other sources	\$
CREDIT	
Mine expense in year 1916	\$
General expense in year 1916	\$
Paid dividends in year 1916	\$
Balance on hand December 31, 1916	\$

Secretary.

(Sign name very plainly)

Address

Fill out and return this form with a remittance of \$9.00 and all details as required by law will be attended to.

Tonopah Daily Bonanza

Make all checks payable to the Tonopah Bonanza Printing Company, Tonopah, Nevada.

A side issue of more than usual interest in the Vanderbilt Cup Race, Santa Monica, Cal. Nov. 16th, was the battle of The Tires. Both Goodrich and Goodyear were out to win, and much emphasis was placed upon the standing of the contestants in the championship table. While Aitken in the early stages of the race was leading, it looked very much as if Goodyear would score; but Resta, who was the backbone of the Goodrich offense, soon made his presence felt, and when he assumed the lead there was much animation apparent in the Goodrich camp. Later, when it developed that the four leading cars were equipped with Goodrich Tires, telegrams were flashed to every section of the country announcing the victory, which again places the Goodrich in the van for 1916 championship honor. Every car that finished carried Bosch equipment, the majority of them having Bosch spark plugs in addition to magnitos of the same make.

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